

Appendix D - Legal Authorities, Planning Criteria, and Management Direction and Consistency with Other Plans

Legal Authorities

Several federal statutes have been enacted over time to establish and define the authority of the BLM to make decisions regarding management and use of public land resources. Following is a list of major legal authorities relevant to BLM land use planning.

1. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, provides the authority for BLM land use planning.
 - a. Sec. 102(a)(7) and (8) sets forth the policy of the United States concerning the management of BLM lands.
 - b. Sec. 201 requires the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and maintain an inventory of all BLM lands and their resource and other values, giving priority to areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs); and, as funding and workforce are available, to determine the boundaries of the public lands, provide signs and maps to the public, and provide inventory data to state and local governments.
 - c. Sec. 202 (a) requires the Secretary, with public involvement, to develop, maintain, and when appropriate, revise land use plans that provide by tracts or areas for the use of the BLM lands.
 - d. Sec. 202 (c) (9) requires that land use plans for BLM lands be consistent with tribal plans and, to the maximum extent consistent with applicable federal laws, with state and local plans.
 - e. Sec. 202 (d) provides that all public lands, regardless of classification, are subject to inclusion in land use plans, and that the Secretary may modify or terminate classifications consistent with land use plans.
 - f. Sec. 202 (f) and Sec. 309 (e) provide that federal, state, and local governments and the public be given adequate notice and an opportunity to comment on the formulation of standards and criteria for, and to participate in, the preparation and execution of plans and programs for the management of the public lands.
 - g. Sec. 302 (a) requires the Secretary to manage the BLM lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, in accordance with, when available, land use plans developed under Sec. 202 of FLPMA, except that where a tract of BLM lands has been dedicated to specific uses according to any other provisions of law, it shall be managed in accordance with such laws.
 - h. Sec. 302 (b) recognizes the entry and development rights of mining claimants, while directing the Secretary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands.
2. The National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, requires the consideration and public availability of information regarding the environmental impacts of major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. This includes the consideration of alternatives and mitigation of impacts.
3. The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7418, requires federal agencies to comply with all federal, state, and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of air pollution. This includes abiding by the requirements of State Implementation Plans.
4. The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's water.
5. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1323, requires the federal land manager to comply with all federal, state, and local requirements, administrative authority, process, and sanctions regarding the control and abatement of water pollution in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.
6. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755) as amended by: Chapter 634; June 20, 1936; 49 Stat. 1556; P.L. 86-732; September 8, 1960; 74 Stat. 866; P.L. 90-578; October 17, 1968; 82 Stat. 1118; P.L. 91-135; December 5, 1969; 83 Stat. 282; P.L. 93-300; June 1, 1974; 88 Stat. 190; P.L. 95-616; November 8, 1978; 92 Stat. 3111; P.L. 99-645; November 10, 1986; 100 Stat. 3590 and P.L. 105-312; October 30, 1998; 112 Stat. 2956. The original 1918 statute implemented the 1916 Convention between the U.S. and Great Britain (for Canada) for the protection of migratory birds. Later amendments implemented treaties between the U. S. and Mexico, the U.S. and Japan, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union (now Russia).

7. The Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 201, is designed to make the Nation's waters "drinkable" as well as "swimmable." Amendments in 1996 establish a direct connection between safe drinking water and watershed protection and management.
8. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*:
 - a. Provides a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved and to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered and threatened species (Sec. 1531 (b), Purposes).
 - b. Requires all federal agencies to seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and utilize applicable authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the ESA (Sec. 1531 (c) (1), Policy).
 - c. Requires all federal agencies to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of any species that is listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered or destroying or adversely modifying its designated or proposed critical habitat (Sec. 1536 (a), Interagency Cooperation).
 - d. Requires all federal agencies to consult (or confer) in accordance with Sec. 7 of the ESA, with the Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service, to ensure that any federal action (including land use plans) or activity is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species listed or proposed to be listed under the provisions of the ESA, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated or proposed critical habitat (Sec. 1536 (a), Interagency Cooperation, and 50 CFR 402).
9. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1271 *et seq.*, requires the federal land management agencies to identify potential river systems and then study them for potential designation as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers.
10. The Wilderness Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1131 *et seq.*, authorizes the President to make recommendations to the Congress for federal lands to be set aside for preservation as wilderness.
11. The Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. 431-433, protects cultural resources on federal lands and authorizes the President to designate National Monuments on federal lands.
12. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470, expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, state, and local significance and directs federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
13. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 1996, establishes a national policy to protect and preserve the right of American Indians to exercise traditional Indian religious beliefs or practices.
14. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 869 *et seq.*, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease or convey BLM lands for recreational and public purposes under specified conditions.
15. The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, 30 U.S.C. 201 (a)(3)(A)(i), requires that coal leases be issued in conformance with a comprehensive land use plan.
16. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*, requires application of unsuitability criteria prior to coal leasing and also to proposed mining operations for minerals or mineral materials other than coal.
17. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, authorizes the development and conservation of oil and gas resources.
18. The Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, provides:
 - a. Potential oil and gas resources be adequately addressed in planning documents;
 - b. The social, economic, and environmental consequences of exploration and development of oil and gas resources be determined; and
 - c. Any stipulations to be applied to oil and gas leases be clearly identified.

19. The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 21 *et seq.*, allows the location, use, and patenting of mining claims on sites on public domain lands of the United States.
20. The Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. 21a, establishes a policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
21. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, 43 U.S.C. 315, “[T]he Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, by order to establish grazing districts or additions thereto...of vacant unappropriated and unreserved lands from any part of the public domain...which in his opinion are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops[.]...” The Act also provides for the classification of lands for particular uses.
22. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, 43 U.S.C. 1901, provides that the public rangelands be managed so that they become as productive as feasible in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1712.
23. Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), 49 *Fed. Reg.* 7629 (1994), requires that each federal agency consider the impacts of its programs on minority populations and low income populations.
24. Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites), 61 *Fed. Reg.* 26771 (1996), requires federal agencies to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, to:
 - a. Accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners; and
 - b. Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.
25. Executive Order 13084 (consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) provides, in part, that each federal agency shall establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.
26. Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species) provides that no federal agency shall authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk or harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.
27. Executive Order 13186 of January 10, 2001 (responsibilities of federal agencies to protect Migratory Birds) 66 *Fed. Reg.* 3853 (2001), provides the furtherance of the purposes of the migratory bird conventions, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-711), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Acts (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-666c), the ESA of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), and other pertinent statutes.
28. Secretarial Order 3175 (incorporated into the Departmental manual at 512 DM 2) requires that if Department of the Interior (DOI) agency actions might impact Indian trust resources, the agency explicitly address those potential impacts in planning and decision documents, and the agency consult with the tribal government whose trust resources are potentially affected by the federal action.
29. Secretarial Order 3206 (American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the ESA) requires DOI agencies to consult with Indian Tribes when agency actions to protect a listed species, as a result of compliance with ESA, affect or may affect of Indian lands, tribal trust resources, or the exercise of American Indian tribal rights.

An additional legal authority specific to the Andrews MU/Steens Mountain CMPA RMP/EIS is as follows:

30. The Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106-399, October 30, 2000, establishes the Steens Mountain Wilderness Area, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, the Redband Trout Reserve and the Wildland Juniper Management Area and designates

additional components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This act requires the Burns BLM District to:

- maintain the cultural, economic, ecological, and social health of the Steens Mountain Area in Harney County, Oregon,
- acquire private lands through exchange for inclusion in the Steens Mountain Wilderness and the Steens Mountain CMPA,
- provide for and expand cooperative management activities between public and private landowners in the vicinity of the Steens Mountain Wilderness and surrounding lands,
- authorize the purchase of land as well as development and non-development rights,
- establish a citizens' management advisory council for the Steens Mountain CMPA,
- maintain and enhance cooperative and innovative management practices between the public and private land managers in the Steens Mountain CMPA,
- promote viable and sustainable grazing and recreation operations on private and public lands,
- conserve, protect, and manage for healthy watersheds and long-term ecological integrity of Steens Mountain, and
- authorize only such uses on federal lands in the Steens Mountain CMPA as are consistent with the purposes of the Act.

Planning Criteria

BLM planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations 1610) require preparation of planning criteria for all RMPs. Planning criteria are the constraints or ground rules guiding and directing the development of the Plan. They determine how the planning team and the public approach the development of alternatives and ultimately the selection of a Preferred Alternative. Criteria ensure that plans are tailored to the identified issues, and that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided. Planning criteria are based on analyses of information pertinent to the Planning Area; professional judgment; standards prescribed by applicable laws, regulations, and agency guidance; and are the result of consultation and coordination with the public, other federal, state, and local agencies, and Indian tribes.

The preliminary criteria listed below were developed by the BLM and will be reviewed by the public before being used in the RMP process. The criteria will be included in a Federal Register Notice along with notification of public scoping meetings. After public input, criteria become proposed criteria and can be added to or changed as issues are addressed or new information is presented. The Burns District Manager will approve the issues, criteria, and any changes.

General Planning Criteria

The following general planning criteria will guide the preparation of the RMP/EIS and future land-use decisions.

- The RMP/EIS will be completed in compliance with FLPMA and all other applicable laws.
- The planning team will work cooperatively with the state, SMAC, RAC, tribal governments, county and municipal governments, other federal agencies, and all other interested groups, agencies, and individuals. Public participation will be encouraged throughout the process.
- The RMP/EIS will establish the guidance upon which the BLM will rely in managing the Planning Area.
- The planning process will include an EIS that complies with NEPA standards.
- The RMP/EIS will emphasize the protection and enhancement of the Planning Area's biodiversity while at the same time providing the public with opportunities for compatible commodity-based and recreation activities.
- The RMP/EIS will recognize valid existing rights within the Planning Area and review how such rights are verified. The Plan will outline the process used by the BLM to address applications or notices filed on existing claims or other land use authorizations after completion of the Plan.
- The lifestyles and concerns of area residents, including the activities of grazing, fishing, and hunting, will be recognized in the Plan.
- Any land within the Planning Area's administrative boundary and subsequently acquired by the BLM will be managed consistent with the Plan, subject to any constraints associated with the acquisition.
- The RMP/EIS will recognize the state's responsibility to manage wildlife. The BLM would consult with the ODFW before establishing no-hunting zones or periods for the purposes of protecting public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Methods of access and the manner in which wildlife management activities are to be conducted will be governed by the BLM, consistent with language in the Act.

- The RMP/EIS will address transportation and access, and will identify where better access is warranted, where it should remain as is, and where decreased access is appropriate to protect Planning Area resources and manage visitation.
- The management of grazing is regulated by laws and regulations. The RMP/EIS will incorporate the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines. It will define a strategy for ensuring that proper grazing practices are followed within the Planning Area.
- The planning process will involve American Indian tribal governments and will provide possible strategies to protect recognized traditional uses, if such uses are identified.
- Consistent with federal law and the Act, decisions in the RMP/EIS will strive to be compatible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, federal, and tribal agencies.
- In addition to the general criteria listed above, specific criteria apply to the Steens Mountain CMPA.

The RMP/EIS will meet the following specific requirements of the Act:

- a. Protect the Steens Mountain CMPA's natural resources and outstanding recreation opportunities, while encouraging cooperative management;
- b. Describe appropriate uses and management of the Steens Mountain CMPA consistent with the Act;
- c. Incorporate, as appropriate, decisions contained in any current or future management or activity plan for the Steens Mountain CMPA; use information developed in previous studies of the land within or adjacent to the Steens Mountain CMPA;
- d. Coordinate with state, county, and private landowners and the Burns Paiute Tribe; and
- e. Determine measurable and achievable management objectives consistent with the Act to ensure the ecological integrity of the area.

Project Specific Criteria

In addition to the general planning criteria identified above, other specific planning criteria have been developed and apply to the RMP/EIS.

(1) Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act, air quality of the Planning Area is designated as Class II. All land will be managed under Class II standards unless reclassified by the State of Oregon.

(2) Water Quality

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 as amended (Clean Water Act) requires the BLM to be consistent with state nonpoint source management program plans and relevant water quality standards. Section 313 requires compliance with state water quality standards. The RMP/EIS will incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other conservation measures for specific programs and activities. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with state and federal standards. In addition, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) will be developed pursuant to the Clean Water Act that address water quality limited stream segments. The TMDLs are being developed cooperatively between the BLM and the ODEQ.

(3) Soil

Soil will be managed to protect long-term productivity. BMPs will be incorporated into other programs to minimize soil erosion and compaction resulting from management actions.

(4) Vegetation

Vegetation will be managed to provide for biological diversity at the landscape level, to protect and restore native perennial and desirable nonnative perennial species, and to provide for consumptive uses and non-consumptive values, including visual quality and watershed condition. Livestock forage allocations established in the Andrews MU grazing program EIS and subsequent agreements and decisions, will not be revised by this plan.

Grazing management adjustments will occur on a priority basis over the life of the plan through the adaptive management process and subsequent agreements, decisions, or activity plan revisions. Authorization of livestock use in the Planning Area will be subject to change through the life of the plan. The RMP/EIS will include provisions for plant maintenance, watershed protection and stability, wildlife habitat, as well as for livestock and wild horses. Fire and other treatment methods are considered tools to meet vegetation management objectives.

(5) Riparian Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands

Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands will be managed to restore, protect or improve their natural functions relating to water storage, ground water recharge, water quality, and fish and wildlife values.

(6) Woodlands

All juniper and quaking aspen woodlands will be managed to protect long-term biological productivity and diversity and watershed values.

(7) Noxious Weed Control

The BLM will work with county, state, and federal agencies to monitor the locations and spread of noxious weeds. Noxious weed control will be conducted in accordance with the integrated weed management guidelines and design features identified in the Burns District Noxious Weed Management Program. The BLM will assess land prior to acquisition to determine if noxious weeds are present.

(8) Special Status Species

The BLM is mandated by law to assist in the conservation and recovery of species listed as Threatened or Endangered or proposed for listing under the ESA. Federal actions that may affect the well-being of these species require consultation with the USFWS. BLM policy requires that authorized actions do not contribute to the need to list any other special status species under the provisions of the ESA. The intent is to avoid the need for future listings of species as threatened or endangered.

(9) Wild Horses

Forage will be provided to support wild horse populations at levels established in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act. Adjustments in range allocation will be based on monitoring to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance within HMAs.

(10) Grazing Management

Grazing of public land will be authorized under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. Livestock will be managed to maintain or improve public land resources and rangeland productivity and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public range over the long term. Forage will be allocated by allotment for livestock grazing on suitable rangeland based on multiple-use and sustained yield objectives. Existing management systems, including those outlined in AMPs, will continue until evaluations indicate that change is needed to meet objectives.

The process for determining livestock forage allocations through allotment evaluations will proceed in accordance with BLM regulations and policy.

(11) Fire Management

Wildland fire will be integrated into land and resource management planning to help achieve resource management objectives. The use of surface-disturbing equipment to suppress wildland fires will be restricted in Steens Mountain Wilderness, WSAs, and areas containing significant cultural or paleontological values, except when needed to protect human life or property. Public land affected by fire will be managed in accordance with multiple-use objectives.

(12) Land Tenure Adjustments

BLM administered land will be retained in public ownership unless disposal of a particular parcel will serve the public interest. Land may be identified for disposal by sale, exchange, state indemnity selection or other authorized methods. Land will be identified for acquisition based on public benefits, management considerations, and public access needs. Specific actions meeting land tenure adjustment criteria as established in the RMP/EIS will occur with public participation and will be made in consultation with local, county, state, and tribal governments.

(13) Rights-of-Way and Land Use Authorizations

Public land will generally be available for land use authorizations including transportation and utility ROWs with preference given to existing corridors. Exceptions will include areas specifically prohibited by law or regulation (e.g., wilderness) and specific areas identified to protect resource values.

(14) Energy and Minerals

Except where specifically withdrawn, public land will be available for energy and mineral exploration and development, subject to applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

(15) Recreation

All public land will be within Special Recreation Management Areas or Extensive Recreation Management Areas. Some areas may be subject to special measures to protect resources or reduce conflicts among uses. Where there is a demonstrated need, the BLM may develop and maintain recreation facilities including campgrounds, picnic areas, interpretive sites, boat access, and trails.

(16) Off Highway Vehicles

All public land will be designated as open, limited or closed for OHV use. Public safety, resource protection, user access needs, and conflict resolution will be considered in assigning these designations.

(17) Visual Resources

The BLM will manage public land to protect the quality of scenic (visual) values in accordance with established guidelines. All public land will be designated as VRM Class I, II, III or IV.

(18) Wild and Scenic Rivers

As required by law, streams will be evaluated for addition to WSRs. The evaluation will be conducted according to BLM Manual Section 8351 - Wild and Scenic Rivers - Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation and Management. Designated WSRs will be managed in accordance with laws and existing plans.

(19) Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Wilderness will be managed according to the Wilderness Act and wilderness regulations. WSAs designated under authority of FLPMA, Sections 603 and 202, will be managed in accordance with the BLM IMP for lands under wilderness review. This planning effort will not reopen the initial wilderness review mandated by Section 603 of FLPMA, and it will not change existing decisions, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, to recommend areas as suitable for wilderness designation. New areas could be inventoried for wilderness characteristics during the planning process. Any new wilderness inventories and studies will be conducted under the authority of Sections 201 and 202 of FLPMA.

(20) Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Cultural and paleontological resources will be managed to maintain or enhance scientific, interpretive, and educational values. Cultural resources will be managed to protect American Indian interests where possible.

(21) Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

ACECs will be designated where special management attention is required to protect historical, cultural, or scenic values; natural resources or processes; or human life and safety. Management requirements for ACECs will be identified in the RMP/EIS.

Management Direction and Consistency with other Plans

This section describes the management direction found within the Andrews MFP and the following associated NEPA documents applicable to the Planning Area:

Animal Damage Control Final Environmental Impact Statement, 3 Volumes (APHIS 1994); Steens Mountain CMPA IMP Draft (BLM 2001b); Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Projects for Implementation of the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000, EA-OR-027-01-27 (BLM 2001c); Three Rivers RMP, Record of Decision, and Rangeland Program Summary (BLM 1992a); Donner und Blitzen National Wild and Scenic River Management Plan Environmental Assessment (BLM 1993b); National Wild and Scenic River Donner und Blitzen Management Plan Environmental Assessment (BLM 1992b); Noxious Weed Management Project Environmental Assessment EA No. OR-020-98-05 (BLM 1998a); Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact for Steens Mountain Trail Maintenance (BLM 2001d); Pueblo-Lone Mountain Management Plan EA (BLM 1995b); Andrews Grazing Management Program EIS (BLM 1982); Burns District Environmental Assessment for Commercial Day-Use Activities OR-020-EA-99-24 (BLM 1999a); the Land Tenure Adjustment Plan Amendment for the Andrews and Drewsey MFPs (BLM 1988b); and The Riddle Brothers Ranch Historic District Cultural Resources Management Plan, Environmental Assessment (BLM 1994b).

Several activity level plans have also been completed in recent years as follows:

Steens Mountain Final Recreation Area Management Plan (BLM 1985); Andrews Rangeland Program Summary Update (BLM 1986); Pueblo-Lone Mountain Allotment Management Plan (BLM 1995c); Andrews Plan Amendment for Recreation Access Surrounding the Steens Mountain Loop Road (BLM 1993c); The Riddle Brothers Ranch Historic District Cultural Resources Management Plan (Crespin 1990); Kiger Mustang Area of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plan (BLM 1996a); Riddle Mountain and Kiger Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan (BLM 1996b); SE Oregon Recreation Plan for Harney, Lake and Malheur Counties (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department 2000); Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System (Oregon Department of Agriculture 1997); Oregon's Bighorn Sheep Management Plan (ODFW 1992-1997); Oregon's Elk Management Plan (ODFW 1992); Mule Deer Plan (ODFW 1990); Oregon Cougar Management Plan Public Review Draft (ODFW 1993); Catlow Redband Trout and Catlow Tui Chub Conservation Agreement and Strategy (ODFW 1997); Oregon Outdoor Recreation Plan 1994-1999 (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department 1994); Oregon Wildlife Diversity Plan, 2nd edition (Puchy and Marshall 1993); Recovery Plan for the Pacific Bald Eagle (USFWS 1986); The Pacific Coast American Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan (USFWS Pacific Coast American Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team 1982); and Recovery Plan for the Borax Lake Chub, *Gila boraxobius* (USFWS 1997).

Several BLM program documents or Inter-Agency plan/NEPA documents and decisions which also guide current management of lands within the Planning Area include the following:

Visual Resource Management Program (BLM 1980); 1613 - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Resource Management Planning Guidance (BLM 1988a); Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1989a); Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1991a); Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended; Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 Handbook (BLM Updated 2001e); National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands (BLM 2001f); Environmental Impact Statement, Volume III Appendices for all WSAs beginning with OR-2 plus OR-3-114 (BLM 1989b); National Environmental Policy Act Handbook H-1790-1 (BLM 1988c); Wilderness Management (BLM 2001g); Wilderness Management: Final Rule (BLM 2001h); Oregon Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I-Statewide (BLM 1989c); Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1 (BLM 1997b); Proposed Southeast Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1 of 3 - Text (BLM 2000a); Rangeland Reform '94, Draft Environmental Impact Statement Executive Summary (BLM 1994c); Interior Columbia Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 2000b); House Report 101-405 (Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990); House Report 101-405 Appendix A, Grazing Guidelines (1990); Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council 1998a); Reformatted Comprehensive

Plan for the City of Burns, Oregon (1997); The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement (BLM 1989a); H-8550-1: IMP for lands under Wilderness Review (BLM 1995c); Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy (National Park Service et al. 1998); Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Animal Candidate Review for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species, Proposed Rules (USFWS 1991); National Wildland Fire Policy (BLM 1998); and Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines (BLM et al. 2000j).

This Page Intentionally Left Blank